(LIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2702.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1798.

RASTADT, *August* 18.

A NEW interruption has taken place in buſineſs of our negotiations, which will probably laſt ſome weeks. The Auſtrian plenipotentiary has received poſitive orders to conſent to no new conceſſions to the French. He has in conſequence ſuppreſſed the third article in the note of the deputation relative to the demolition of Rheinbeiſtein, before it was delivered to the French miniſters.

According to inſtructions of the Empire, the reſolutions of the deputation are of no effect, unleſs they are agreed to by the Auſtrian plenipotentiary.

The contributions impoſed on the right bank of the Rhine by the French general Joubert, immediately after the arrival at Mentz, having given occaſion to ſeveral remonſtrances. The count of Baſſenhein, ſburgrave of Friendberg, near Francfort, yeſterday given into the deputation of the Empire a promemoria, complaining of the impoſition of 10,000 livres on that Berg. The envoy from the electorate of Mentz, baron Albini, has likewiſe verbally remonſtrated with the French miniſters on the demand of 240,000 livres made by the French, on the diſtricts of the electorate occupied by their troops. The levying of theſe contributions, is conſidered as an abſolute infraction of the armiſtice and contrary to the conditions on which the negotiation was entered in.

The French miniſters have contradicted the report, that they had begun negotiations here for an enlargement of the line of demarcation, or the neutrality of Germany. As Pruſſia appears determined to adhere to her pacific ſyſtem, we have hopes, notwithſtanding appearances, that no new war will break out. The report is renewed, that the Auſtrian poſſeſſions in Italy will be ſtill further enlarged.

HAMBURG, *Auguſt* 22.

An American veſſel is arrived here whoſe crew, which is numerous, wears a cockade ſurmounted with an Eagle.—The novelty at firſt gave riſe to various conjectures: but we learn this cockade is nothing more than the ſign lately adopted by the United States in the crisis wherein they at preſent exiſt. The veſſel is from Maryland.

MILAN, *Auguſt* 9

According to our Gazettes, it has been diſcovered that one Cinno was the perſon who at Leghorn invented and circulated the ſtory of the ſea engagement between the Engliſh and the French fleets, in which Buonaparte was made priſoner and 9 French ſhips of the line taken. This report, which has cauſed ſo much alarm throughout Italy, is now declared by our Gazettes to be totally without foundation. On the contrary, they aſſert that a merchant ſhip, which arrived at Leghorn, brings intelligence that the Toulon convoy had arrived ſafely, part at Alexandria, and part at Alexandretto (Scanderoon, the port of Aleppo.) Theſe places are 200 leagues diſtant from each other, and it ſeems ſomewhat improbable that the arrival of the French ſhips at Alexandretta, in Syria, ſhould be heard of in Naples, as ſoon as the arrival of the others in Egypt. It is, however, confidently aſſerted, that Buonaparte, when off Candia, divided his convoy into two parts, one of which ſailed for Syria, and the other for Egypt. It is alſo ſaid, that the troops landed in Egypt will, on their arrival at Suez, find 53 veſſels completely equipped to carry them and their artillery and ammunition down the Red Sea, and that by the end of December the whole army of Buonaparte will be in India!!

LONDON, *Auguſt* 12.

The following manifeſto was tranſmitted to us from the county of Mayo, and ſaid to be publiſhed there by the French general.

"Health and fraternity to the people of Ireland!

"The great nation has ſent me to you with a band of heroes, to deliver you from the hands of tyrants. Fly to your ſtandards, and ſhare with us the glory of ſubduing the world. We will teach you the arts of war and to deſpiſe the low purſuits of toil and induſtry—you ſhall live on the ſpoils of war and the labour of others. The acquiſition of wealth is the acquiſition of miſery, and the enjoyment of eaſe is inglorious: We have made all the nations we have conquered happy, by arreſting their property; by applying it to the common cauſe, and conſecrating it to the champions of liberty! Property is a common right, belonging to the valour that ſeizes it. We have already deſtroyed the unſpiring tranquillity of Switzerland! and the wealth and the power, and the bigotry of Italy are no more! If then the juſtice of France has thus extended its reforming vengeance in unoffending nations, conſider with how much more rigour it will viſit you, if your ſtrait ſhall ſlight its benignity.—Fly to our ſtandards, and we will free you from ſpiritual as well as temporal ſlavery; we will free you from the ſetters of religion and the fraude of prieſt craft. Religion is a bondage intolerable to free minds; we have baniſhed it from our own country, and put down the grand impoſtor, the pope, whoſe wealth we have ſacrificed on the altar of treaſon. Fly to our ſtandard, and we will break your connexion with England; we will ſave you from the mortification of ſeeing yourſelves under an inſidious government, and exalt you into the rank of thoſe countries which now enjoy the benefit of French fraternity. Let not the tie of kindred, the ſeductions of eaſe, or the unmanly attachment to the comforts of life, teach you to neglect this friendly call of your countrymen and fellow-citizens.

"KILMAINE, Lieut. Gen."

*September* 6.

The ſecrecy with which the naval expedition was prepared, which ſailed from the Nore on Saturday, affords another inſtance of the vigilance and judicious conduct of the admiralty board. It conſiſts of two ſhips of the line, four frigates, eight bombs and fire-ſhips, with ſloops, cutters, &c. Its deſtination was ſuppoſed to be the coaſt of Holland; in which caſe we have moſt anxiouſly to hope that it may not have incurred miſchief from the gales which blew from the W. and S. W. in the courſe of yeſterday and the preceding day. Theſe muſt prevent the admiralty from having any immediate intelligence from the ſquadron.

*Extract of a letter from Sligo, September* 1.

"I have to inform you, that there are now in this bay ſix or ſeven Engliſh frigates and a cutter; they have 1000 marines on board ready for ſervice. The day before yeſterday the cutter put into the bay of Kullala, and cut out a brig and a ſloop that the French had there for ſtore-ſhips—there was a ſmart engagement for ſome time—the cutter bore a heavy fire from the enemy, but it had no avail againſt the Britiſh tars, it could not check their intrepidity.—The latter at length boarded the French veſſels, and ſet them on fire. Two Frenchmen were killed in the engagement, and the reſt were taken priſoners. I ſaw a Scotchman who was a priſoner on board the brig, who reports that the French had landed ſix tuns of gunpowder the day before, which was an unlucky circumſtance."

*September* 9.

Two expreſſes from Yarmouth yeſterday reached the duke of York's office. They brought letters from Mr. Hankey, at Hamburg, to colonel Brownrigg, the ſecretary to the duke of York, which ſtate, as we learn, in terms of great confidence, a report then prevailing at Hamburg, of the total defeat of Buonaparte's fleet. The circumſtances are ſtated nearly in the ſame way as in former reports, namely, that ſeven ſail of the French line, and 37 tranſports, were captured, admiral Nelſon killed, and Buonaparte taken priſoner.

Yeſterday morning two of the Hamburg mails that were due, reached town. They contain, from a variety of places, accounts of an action having actually taken place between the Engliſh and French fleets in the Mediterranean. Articles from Naples of the 31ſt July, from Leghorn of the 3d, Florence of the 5th, from Venice of the 11th Auguſt, and from Trieſte of the ſame date, all concur in the ſame account, that on the 5th of July Sir H. Nelſon, with 13 ſhips of the line, came up with the French fleet, conſiſting of 17 ſhips of the line, off Candia, and that a moſt bloody battle enſued, which laſted 24 hours, and terminated highly to the advantage of the Engliſh, who captured 7 ſail of the line and 37 tranſports. Admiral Nelſon's ſhip was ſunk, and himſelf wounded, and died about two hours after being removed to the Culloden, captain Trowbridge. The l'Orient, Buonaparte's ſhip, was alſo ſunk, but that the admiral and the whole of his ſtaff were taken priſoners.

On the 11th ultimo the Engliſh fleet again fell in with the remainder of the enemy, and took a great many more of the tranſports.

The laſt diſpatches received by the Ottoman miniſter at our court, ſtate, the arrival of general Buonaparte at Conſtantinople. The only intelligence they contained was, that a French frigate had appeared at Alexandria on the 4th of July, and the Engliſh fleet on the fifth.

It is to be noticed, that the laſt mails from Naples, which might contain ſome intelligence, have all been ſeized by the French in the Roman republic.

Articles by the mail from Smyrna, however, poſitively aſſert that Buonaparte landed on the 8th at Alexandria.

To the conſideration and adjudgment of our readers we commit theſe contending accounts, expreſſing meanwhile our own confidence hope, that the intereſting details from the ports of Italy will very ſpeedily be confirmed by poſitive and official information.

According to priſoners letters, as well as the foreign articles in the Hamburg mails, which arrived yeſterday, the emperor of India ſeems determined to put [illegible] the Engliſh [illegible] and with diſdain [illegible] any knowledge of Buonaparte's expedition, a ſpeedy reſt; a Ruſſian fleet of 14 ſail of the line, 15 frigates, and 60 gallys, with land forces on board, have actually ſailed from the ports in the Crimea for the Mediterranean Sea; and the refuſal of the admiſſion of this fleet through the Dardanelles will inevitably become the ſignal for peace or war with the Porte.

The laſt conference between citizen Ruffin, the French envoy, and the Reis Effendi, at Conſtantinople, reſpecting the object of Buonaparte's expedition, laſted from noon till midnight. All that tranſpired was, that Ruffin had aſſured him, that the ſole object of the expedition was the Engliſh, the moſt inveterate enemy of the republic.

Dutch papers, received yeſterday, two days later than the Hamburg Journals, repreſent the higheſt degree of alarm as exiſting among the Hollanders in general, under the immediate apprehenſion of the landing of the Engliſh and the Ruſſians; in conſequence of one of theſe rumours, Bruſſels was lately left without a ſingle ſoldier in it.

The emperor of Germany is ſeriouſly indiſpoſed.

The French directory have been obliged to yield to the united repreſentations of the Danish, Pruſſian, Swediſh, and Spaniſh miniſters, relative to their former treatment of neutral veſſels, which is to undergo a complete re-modification. All the French privateers in the Mediterranean are called in.

Accounts of a new rupture between Naples and France, increaſe. In a great council of ſtate lately held at Naples, it was reſolved to reinforce the army, haſten the preparations for war, and give orders to the miniſter of finance to have ready 2 million of ducats monthly, for the uſe of the miniſter of war.

The king of Naples has given orders that the belligerent powers ſhall be furniſhed with proviſions in the different ports of Sicily without any diſtinction. It is only required that the ſupplies which may be required, whether by the French or Engliſh, ſhall be paid for in ready money.

The German letters are filled with accounts of the movements of troops; and one of them ſtates a circumſtance, which is nearly equivalent to a declaration of war between Auſtria and France—that ſeveral diſtricts of the Griſons had claimed the protection of Auſtria againſt the French; that the Auſtrian troops had, in conſequence, entered Coire, and the French reſident quitted it.

The French troops in the dutchy of Berg have received orders to advance into Weſtphalia.

The French general Joubert is daily exacting large contributions on the right bank of the Rhine. From the city of Wetzlar he has demanded 20,000 francs; from Limbourg, 250,000—the abbey of Armberg, 40,000; and from the eſtates of the prince of Orange, 300,000 livres.

An article from Rome ſays, "Only ſeven churches now remain open for divine ſervice. The antipathy of the people to the French ſoldiers is ſtill ſo great, that they take every opportunity of poignarding thoſe whom they find alone.

*Courier Office—three o'clock.*

We ſtop the preſs to ſtate, that government has this day received an expreſs from Sir Horatio Nelſon, ſtating, that he had arrived at Sicily on his return, after having in vain ſought for the French fleet in the Mediterranean. It is likewiſe ſtated, that the Engliſh admiral had been at Alexandria on the 8th July, looking for Buonaparte, and that the French general did not reach that port till ten days afterwards.

DUBLIN, *September* 8.

Our readers will recollect that in the laſt official accounts the enemy were ſtated to have retired from Caſtlebar towards Foxford.

We have been able from good authority to aſcertain that their retreat was continued the whole of Wedneſday. So terrified were the French on the approach of the lord lieutenant's army that they abandoned without heſitation their ſtrong poſition at Foxford, and marching through the county of Sligo, made no halt until they reached the little town of Colooney, where they remained part of the night.

Colonel Vereker, with a ſmall detachment of the Limerick city militia, hearing that only the rear guard of the enemy occupied Colooney, attacked the town—but, as might be expected, was repulſed by the whole force of the French army.

At break of day on Thurſday morning, the French having received intelligence that general Lake with the advanced guard of lord lieutenant's army were cloſe upon them, abandoned the town of Coloony with conſiderable haſte, and took, not the road of Sligo, but another road leading to Drumahair, and Manor hamilton, in the county Leitrim.

Shortly after the enemy had abandoned Colooney, general Lake marched into that town, and diſpatched his parties to reconnoitre the enemy, and aſcertain the courſe they had taken.

We have further, that the French, ſenſible of their perilous ſituation, abſtained during this retreat from

any kind of violence; and had even, as a sort of peace offering, left behind them at Coloony the surgeon-general of their army, to attend some officers of the Limerick militia who had been wounded in the attack on the town.

We may expect from the skill and activity of general Lake the most prosperous issue to this foolish and desperate invasion.

We understand that the general received in Coloony some very curious and authentic particulars of the circumstances of the French army. It is said that the officers declare themselves to have been joined by the whole power of the country—by an organized and disciplined army, who only required to be put in motion to ensure success.—Instead of this, they have found a fickle, barbarous, uncouth, undisciplined mob of savages—the refuse of the country—unfit for action and incapable of order, ferocious towards their allies—and discordant amongst themselves.

The French army is said to have at their landing amounted to 1060 men, who by various accidents have been reduced to 800.—The general Humbert had distributed amongst the rebels arms and cloathing for 3000 men, but had never been able to collect more than 1500 of them for service.—In short, they find themselves baffled, disappointed and betrayed, insomuch that they had began to quarrel amongst themselves; veteran grenadiers from the army of Italy having remonstrated very loudly with their general as having inveigled them to utter distruction.

Upon the whole, we are happy that the experiment has been made; those of the invading army who may chance to return home will, no doubt, most feelingly demonstrate to their rulers the wild absurdity of hoping to succeed in an invasion of Ireland.

The lord lieutenant's head quarters were on Thursday evening at Carrick, on Shannon, by this position he prevents the enemy from either crossing the Shannon or returning into the county Mayo.

We have procured from an authentic source a copy of a proclamation of general Humbert, dated from Castlebar, it was found in the pocket of citizen John Moore, who appears to have enjoyed no small degree of consequence in the revolutionary government, but who, unluckily for that consequence, was hanged at Castlebar upon the lord lieutenant's army entering the town.

The kind attention of our friends the French is most manifest in this paper:—Lest it were possible to mistake their meaning, they are determined to shew that their conduct to Ireland, was to be exactly that which they had displayed to the Swiss and Italians. To secure the liberty of Ireland a government is carved out by the sword of the French general; a requisition is issued, commanding all persons from 16 to 40, to enter into the service; the odious name of Ireland is to be abolished, the Republic of Hibernia is to float with Belgium, Liguria, Helvetia, and the other states conquered into liberty, in the wake of the great nation.

By the way, some little distrust appears to have subsisted between the French general and his Irish allies. The punishment of those who have received arms and cloathing and do not repair to the French camp within 24 hours, intimates that something has happened rather inconsistent with the purity of true republicans.

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## CORK, *August* 23.

We are sorry to learn by a letter from a gentleman in Roscrea to his friend in Cork, that the insurgents are again in some force in the bog of Allen. Upwards of 1300 were collected on the 19th, and boldly preparing to encamp—the cabins were in general deserted, the poor deluded wretches had carried away their beds and every portable article in their possession. Among these are 42 rebel captains and 103 serjeants, who had been liberated by the high sheriff upon taking the oath of allegiance; to their address is to be attributed in a great degree the present rising, which we trust will be speedily suppressed, as they are in the vicinity of general Duff, than whom there is not a more able and vigilant officer in his majesty's service.

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## BOSTON, *October* 12.

Mr. Gerry was introduced to the president on Thursday of last week. The president is undoubtedly possessed of many highly important documents, relative to the attempted negotiation with France, which have never yet been published. If etiquette or propriety does not interdict, a few days may give them to the world.

*Extract of a letter from Lisbon, received yesterday and dated Sept. 3.*

"In public affairs there has not lately happened any thing of consequence. The peaceable manner in which the French government has received the spirited behaviour of yours, leads many people to hope a rupture may be avoided. It is positively asserted that they have given orders to their privateers, particularly those in the West-Indies, to pay the utmost respect to the American flag and to neutrality.

"Cadiz remains blockaded, and provisions are in demand, though not so much as might be expected. Rice would sell for 6 dolls. A ship from Baltimore, with a cargo of cocoa has been permitted to enter Cadiz—but a ship has just arrived here from N. York with provisions which was refused admittance.

"The house of Goodair, Young and Co. has failed—they have demanded 6 months to state the situation of their affairs.

"Rice will not answer to ship for this place. Flour and corn is at a good price. Fish is very dull. Beaves middling. The vintage promises to be more than middling."

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## NEW-YORK, *October* 13.

With extreme pleasure do we announce the safe arrival of general PINCKNEY and family, in the Prussian ship De Hoop, captain Hendrickson, which came up to this city yesterday afternoon, after a passage of sixty days from Bourdeaux.

We are sorry that the afflicted state of our city prevents the general from landing, otherwise, we are confident, that even the few inhabitants now in town, would, with public acclamations, welcome the arrival of a man whose conduct in France has been marked by that firmness, probity, and intelligence, which must endear him to every honest and patriotic American.

The general will disembark to day at Paules-hook, and proceed to Trenton, where he will be received with open arms by those officers of our government who have taken refuge from the fever.

The general observed to us, that if we are *united* and *energetic*, we have nothing to fear from France; but without these two ingredients in our councils and nation, the evils of a war may be considered as a probable event.

To the politeness of the general, we are indebted for a file of French papers as late as the 12th of August; from which we extract the following insidious decree, the dark tendency of which, our readers are too enlightened not to be sensible of, and too honest not to abhor. This syren song, intended as a lullaby to Americans is signed by *honest* Merlin, of privateering memory, who last year when minister of justice, was the source whence issued all those piratical opinions, which organized and sanctioned the most unbounded depredations on our defenceless commerce by myriads of French free-booters, in many of which he was known to be interested.

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From the Journal de Bourdeaux, dated 11 Thermidor, An. VI. (8th August, 1798.)

Arrete; of the Executive Directory.

The Executive Directory, hearing the report of the minister of marine and of the colonies; considering that the news recently arrived from the French colonies and from the continent of America, leaving no doubt but that the French or soi-disant French corsairs, have broken the laws of the republic on their cruise and on their captures; considering that strangers and pirates have abused the latitude given at Cayenne and the Antilles, to the armaments in course or in war and merchandise to cover with the French flag their exactions and the violations of the respect due to the rights of nations, as well as to the persons and property of all allies and of neutrals.

ARRETTES.

1. For the future there shall not be delivered in the French colonies of America any letters of marque, authorizations or permissions to arm whether in course or in war and merchandise, but by the particular agents of the Executive Directory themselves, who shall not delegate this right to any one, and ought not to make use of it but in favour of those ship owners whose principles and property are well known to them, and shall besides be obliged to conform in every respect to the laws on cruisers and their prizes, and especially to that of the 1st October, 1793, O. S.

2. All the letters of marque authorizations, or permissions granted in the colonies of America, by the particular agents of the Executive Directory, or all other agents, civil and military under their orders, to arm in course or in war and merchandise, shall be considered as null and void after the thirtieth, which shall follow the publication of the present arrette in the said colonies.

3. Every agent or every one delegated in neutral possessions to judge of the validity of prizes made by French cruisers, and who shall be suspected to have any interest, direct or indirect, in the armaments in course or in war and merchandise, shall be immediately recalled.

4. The particular agents of the Executive Directory at Cayenne, St. Domingo and Guadaloupe, shall watch carefully that the interests and property of neutral and allied vessels be scrupulously respected, and in no case can they act with their cargoes but to the full and entire satisfaction of the two contending parties.

5. The said particular agents of the Executive Directory, the commanders of all vessels of the republic, the consuls, vice-consuls, and all others, invested with powers to this effect shall cause to be arrested and punished, and all those who shall infringe the dispositions of the present arrette, which shall be printed in the bulletin of the laws, and with the execution of which the minister of exterior relations and of the marine and colonies are charged.

(Signed) MERLIN, President.
LAGARDE, Sec. Gen.

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## PHILADELPHIA, *October* 16.

We have information by the William Penn, that the ship Clothier, capt. Gardner, of this port, bound to Liverpool, had a very severe action in the Irish channel, with a French privateer. The result is not precisely known. One account states, the privateer was beaten off, and another that the ship was captured.

A late Dublin paper contains the following paragraph: It is said, and we believe truly, that a certain noble earl (Moira) has fairly and candidly acknowledged his error, in so far as he has, unwillingly, abetted the designs of treason; and as the best reparation for his misdeeds, has determined, as early as possible, to state publicly in both kingdoms the reasons on which he has altered his opinion.

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By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thursday the 15th of November next,

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of JOSHUA LACKLIN, late of said county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are desired to exhibit them on or before the day of sale, and those indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, to

NANCY LACKLIN, Administratrix.
October 14, 1798.

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## NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JOSEPH EVERITT.
Queen Anne's county, October 1, 1798.

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## A DAY SCHOOL

IS opened by the subscriber, at Captain Watt's brick house, for the instruction of children in reading, writing, &c. The subscriber will likewise settle accounts, post books, &c. for either merchants or mechanics, with secrecy, punctuality and dispatch, upon the most moderate terms. Those who please to favour him with their commands, the favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by the public's humble servant,

WILLIAM FOXCROFT.

September 22, 1798.

N. B. A Night School will be opened from the hours of 6 to 9 o'clock, for boys that cannot make it convenient to attend in the day time.

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ALL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, deceased, are once more requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all those indebted to said estate for property purchased at the sale, are requested to come in and discharge their bonds, or suits will be instituted without respect to persons.

JOHN BEARD.

Beard's Point, October 20, 1798.

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RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, a negro woman called POLL, about twenty-three years of age, four feet four or five inches high, of a yellowish complexion, well made, has a scar on her face, and also on one of her arms, her cloathing unknown; it is supposed she is gone towards Chester river, having a number of acquaintances there. A reward of EIGHT DOLLARS will be paid to any person who take up said negro, and lodges her in any gaol in this state, or TEN DOLLARS if taken out of the state. w4

JOHN SEDWICK, near the court-house, Calvert county.

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A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first day of January next.

THOS W. ARMAT, Annapolis.

William Brogden, John Bullen (2), Annapolis; Thomas Bicknell, Anne-Arundel county.

Clerk of the House of Delegates (2), Jeremiah T. Chase, Monf. Changeur (2), James Campbell Annapolis; Richard Cromwell, Anne-Arundel county.

Gabriel Duvall (2), John Davidson (2), Howard Duvall, care of Lewis Duvall, Allen Duckett, Annapolis; Robert Duvall, Herring Bay.

Eliza Evans, Jesse Eichelburger, Annapolis; John Elder, son of John, Anne-Arundel county.

John Gwinn (8), Mr. Gray, Mr. Guerin de Lariviere, Mr. Green, Frederick and Samuel Green, Annapolis; John Groves, near Annapolis.

Alexander C. Hanson, Samuel Harvey Howard, Euphane Hamilton, William Hammond, Cathaine Hammond, care of Mrs. Stephens, Elizabeth Halterstone, Nicholas Harwood, Mr. Harwood, Elizabeth Hazel, Samuel Hutton, Annapolis; David Hopkins, Francis Holland, Anne-Arundel county; Edward Hall (2), West River; Richard Harrison, Herring Bay; C. D. Hodges & Co. Pig Point.

George Jenings, Annapolis.

Nathan Levy, care of Arthur Shaaff, Lloyd M. Lowe, Annapolis; James Lucas, Anne-Arundel county.

Madame Marie, Alexander Murray, Jno. M'Cabe, William Muspratt, Annapolis; Nehemiah Miller, Anne-Arundel county.

Jane Owens, West River.

Henry Ridgely, Mary Ringgold, Benjamin Ringgold, Annapolis; John Ridgely, near Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Nancy Smith, Anne-Arundel county; Samuel L. Smith, Pig Point.

Monf. Vergne, Annapolis.

James J. Wilmer, Philip Watts, care of Absalom Ridgely, Thomas White, care of Dr. Scott, Gideon White (2), Annapolis; Walter Worthington, Rebecca Waters, Anne-Arundel county.

Joseph Yates, Annapolis.

S. GREEN, P. M.

N. B. Persons sending for any of the above letters are requested to send the money, or they will not be delivered, October 1, 1798.

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Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, for a law to prevent goats and swine from going at large in the town of Upper-Marlborough in Prince-George's county.

On Monday the 29th instant, I shall OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, on a credit of one and two years from the first of January last,

THE STATE of MARYLAND's right to one fifth part of lot No. 27, in the city of Annapolis, heretofore sold by the lotendant of the Revenue to Mr. FREDERICK GREEN, from which he hath been released by a decree of the Chancellor.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent for the State of Maryland.

October 17, 1798.

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By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 9th day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the subscriber's, near Herring creek,

PART of the PERSONAL PROPERTY of JOSEPH HILL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, for the purpose of discharging the debts of the deceased.

SUSANNA HILL, Administratrix.

October 16, 1798.

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## To be SOLD,

By private bargain,

THREE tracts or parcels of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, two of which are part of Anne-Arundel Manor, lying about half a mile from the cross roads, the other about the same distance from Mrs. Rawlings's tavern, on the Mount Pleasant road to Marlborough from Annapolis; they will be sold altogether, separately, or in lots, as purchasers may incline. For terms apply to the subscriber, at Doden, near South river church.

DAVID STEUART.

October 16, 1798.

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To be SOLD, by the subscriber, on Monday the fifth day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

A PARCEL of LAND, on the Head of Severn, and joining the land of col. Rezin Hammond, about twelve miles from the city of Annapolis, with a good meadow; the land to be laid off as will best suit the purchasers. The terms will be two thirds of the purchase money, the other one third the purchaser to give bond and security, if required. Also, at the same time and place will be sold, for ready cash, all the crop of corn and fodder, a good stock of cattle, hogs, and sheep, some good work steers, household and kitchen furniture, and many other things too tedious to mention. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

WILLIAM WOODWARD, Jun.

October 15, 1798.

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By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, on the second day of November next,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of JOHN TUCKER, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, consisting of a variety of household furniture, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, plantation utensils, &c. The terms of sale will be made known on the above day.

ANNE TUCKER, Administratrix.

October 11, 1798.

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LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Port-Tobacco, which, if not taken up before the first day of January next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

WILLIAM G. SMOOT, 2.
Mr. Barnes, clk. of Chas. county, 1,
Ignatius Matthews, 1,
Towuley Madox, 1,
George Dent, Nanjemoy, 1,
Barton Walton, 1,
Dolley Norwood, living in Cob Neck, 1,
Mrs. Mary Clements, 1,
John Fenwick, 1,
Mrs. Rachel Alexander, 1,
Jacob Dodson, 1,
Nicholas Blacklock, Esq. 1,
Henry Hagan, 1,
Richard Virden, 1,
Piercy & Graham, 1,
Charles Thompson, 1,
Doct. Charles Lancaster, 1,
Samuel M. Douglass, 1,
Widow Phillips, care of Samuel Cox, 1,
Notley Lueker, 1,
James Payne, 1.

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## NOTICE.

The subscriber intends removing to Baltimore this fall, and in consequence of which OFFERS, at PUBLIC SALE for READY CASH, on the third Monday in November next,

ALL his LOTS, with the improvements thereon, situate in Port-Tobacco town, Charles county, now under rent for one hundred and seventy-seven pounds ten shillings per year; also several likely country born negroes, which have no claim to freedom; also a quantity of stock, among which are several very large steers, sheep, &c. &c. The sale to commence precisely at one o'clock, at Mr. JOSEPH M. STONE, one of the tenants. It is requested that the creditors of the subscriber will attend the sale; also those who are indebted are hereby requested to come forward immediately and settle their respective accounts, or they will be dealt with according to law, as no further indulgence can or will be given.

CHARLES MANKIN.

September 27, 1798.

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A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Upper Marlborough.

DOCT. WILLIAM BAKER, Henry T. Compton, Messrs. Calvert & Perry, Priscilla Clarke, Ann Digges, William Eilkman, Richard Hall, Benjamin Hall, Rinaldo Johnston, James Montgomery, Francis Mercer, John Magill, Elizabeth Spring Neal, Samuel L. Smith, Peter Sherwood.

R. W. BRASHEARS, P. M.

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NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOHN M'IVER.

October 12th, 1798.

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THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he is under the disagreeable necessity of applying to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency, to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

EDWARD PYE.

Charles county, October 5, 1798.

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ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. JOSEPH HARDESTY, deceased, will please to hand them in immediately to capt. CHARLES WILLIAMSON, of Calvert county, who will forward them to me, and those indebted will please to make immediate payment, to

RICHARD G. HARDESTY, Administrator.

George-town, October 16, 1798.

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## NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS LANE, deceased, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to have them legally authenticated, and all persons who are indebted unto the said estate are requested to make immediate payments, otherwise suits will be commenced against all delinquents to the spring courts.

BARBARY LANE, Executrix,
OS. S. HARWOOD, Executor.

October 15, 1798.

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## Thirty Dollars Reward.

I WILL give the above reward for apprehending the following negroes, and securing them in gaol, so that I may get them, WILL, about sixty years of age, of a dark complexion, and five feet ten or eleven inches high. TOM, about thirty six or seven years of age, a dark mulatto, about six feet high, and well proportioned, and BETTY, a likely dark mulatto girl, about seventeen years of age; the last two call themselves THOMAS, and all of them have been frequently seen in Annapolis, where I have reasons to suppose they now are. The above reward shall be paid for apprehending the said negroes, or ten dollars for either of them, and reasonable charges if brought home. All persons are forewarned from harbouring them at their peril. w4

JAMES MORRISS.

Charles county, September 25, 1798.

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By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the 8th of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THAT valuable tract of land called SMITH's DELIGHT, containing 150 acres, the property of SAMUEL MAYNARD, sen. lying in Anne-Arundel county, within about two miles of the Chesapeake Bay, well watered, about twenty acres of it valuable meadow ground; the greatest part of the residue cleared and fit for cultivation. The terms on which the above property is sold are, that the purchaser shall give approved bond, with security, to the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within six months from the day of sale.

SAMUEL MAYNARD, jun. D. T.

September 25, 1798.

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## To be SOLD for CASH, or on long credit,

A FAMILY of SLAVES, consisting of a man, his wife, and their eight children, four boys and four girls, the eldest seventeen years of age, the youngest twelve months; the man is honest and sober, a good gardener, a trusty market man, and handy at all work; the woman is an excellent plain cook, honest and sober; the expence of so large a family in town, and the reluctance of the parents to have their children sold, or even separated from them, is the only reason of their being offered for sale. To a good master in the country who would keep the family together, and manumit the female children at twenty-eight years of age, they will be disposed of on easy terms.

PHILIP B. KEY.

Annapolis, October 6, 1798.

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COMMITTED to my custody, on September the 19th, a negro man by the name of ABRAHAM, who says that he belongs to Dr. JAMES BLAKE, of George-town, he is about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and well made; his cloathing is a nankeen upper jacket, swandown under jacket, white linen shirt, osnabrig trowsers, blue ribbed cotton stockings, and coarse shoes, and sundry other cloaths. His master is desired to take him away in two months from the above date, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

October 3, 1798.

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## Charles Faris,

### Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received a few dozen of neat pinchbeck CLOCKS and silver WATCHES of the first quality, Gold, Gilt and Steel Watch chains, Gold, Gilt and Scotch pebble seals, Holster and Pocket Pistols, with an assortment of jewelry.

N. B. The highest price given for Old Silver.

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WHEREAS William Morgan, late of Harford county, deceased, did, by his last will and testament, order and direct sundry parcels of his real estate to be sold by his executors, by the said will appointed, to wit: by Robert Morgan and Edward Prigg, who have refused to execute the trust reposed in them; this is therefore to give notice to all concerned, that we, the subscribers, the administrators of the said William Morgan, deceased, intend to petition the next general assembly for a law authorising us to sell and convey the said lands so devised, to be sold by the last will of the said William Morgan, deceased.

CASANDRA MORGAN, Administratrix.
THOMAS CHEW, Administrator.

October 4th, 1798.

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## FOR SALE,

On Tuesday the 30th of October, if fair, if not the first fair day,

THAT valuable FARM, formerly occupied by WILLIAM SELLMAN, deceased, containing about 470 acres of land, situate in Anne-Arundel county, on Elk-Ridge, about one mile from Messrs. Owings and Paul's mill, and four from Mr. Richard Owings upper mill; the soil is well adapted to the production of tobacco, indian corn, wheat, and other small grains; there are now thirty bushels seeded on said place; the land is remarkably well watered, has a sufficiency of meadow, and abounds with heavy timber of every kind; the improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, corn house, stables, barn, &c. there are also two excellent apple orchards, and a variety of other choice fruit trees. The terms are, one half of the purchase money payable on the first day of January, 1799, and the remaining half on the first day of January, 1800. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the lands, by applying to REZIN SHIPLEY, on the premises, or the subscriber, who also offers for sale, on the above day, the stock of cattle and sheep, some household furniture, and plantation utensils. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock.

THOMAS SELLMAN.

September 28, 1798.

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## Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on South river, on the 19th inst. a young black fellow by the name of CHARLES, about five feet six or seven inches high, his cloathing is uncertain, as he took with him more than one suit, but except his coat and shirts, his other cloaths consisted chiefly of nankeen; he had a sister sold by Mr. LEONARD GARY, in George-town, some time last winter, (who also ran away from me) by the name of MOLL, who, some time before she was apprehended, had hired herself to a Mr. JOHN LONG, of George-town. The above described fellow may attempt to get there, or harbour with his father, who is called NED, and is the property and lives at the plantation of Mr. DAVID STEUART, near Mr. JOHN THOMAS's, on the Manor. Whoever apprehends said negro, and brings him home, or secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All masters of vessels, or other persons, are forewarned harbouring or concealing said negro at their peril. T. P.

June 25, 1798.

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## Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, on the north side of Severn, about five miles from Annapolis, a negro man called HARRY, he is about thirty years of age, 5 feet 5 or 4 inches high, strong made, bow legs, and very black complexion; had on an osnabrig shirt, nankeen pantaloons, with stripe, coarse cloth short coat, much worn, and coarse hat half worn; he had my leave on Sunday last to go to Annapolis and see his wife, who lives at the college, she has relations living in Prince-George's county, and if he is not lurking about the neighbourhood, it is suspected he is gone that way, or towards Baltimore, he has a sister living there called SUKE or SUKEY, and other relations at Mrs. Lawlor's, about three miles from Baltimore, on the turnpike road. I purchased this fellow of Mr. Hammond, at the Iron works. Whoever will take up and secure said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

J. F. LEFEVRE.

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THE subscriber forewarns all persons from dealing with any of his slaves in any manner or way whatever without leave in writing from himself, or some one of his family; this notice he hopes will be attended to, as he is determined to put the law in force against any offenders.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.

June 12, 1798.

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THE ANNAPOLIS RACES, for the JOCKEY CLUB, will commence on Tuesday the 30th of October next.

## Thirty Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape out of Anne-Arundel county gaol, last evening, a negro man by the name of BEN, but commonly calls himself BEN ROGERS, the property of JOHN H. STONE, Esq; he is about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and chunky built; his cloathing is a dark short coat, white kersey jacket and breeches, white yarn stockings, and coarse shoes, he has a scar over one of his eyes, and commonly wears his wool plaited. Whoever delivers the said negro at the gaol aforesaid shall be entitled to the above reward instead of ten dollars advertised by John Welch, Esq; paid by

THOMAS W. HEWITT, Gaoler.

September 6, 1798.

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I MEAN to petition the next general assembly to pass an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOSHUA GROVES.

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## NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

BEN. MARSHALL, jun.

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## NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the inhabitants of that part of Anne-Arundel county called The North Side of Severn, intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to ascertain what are the public roads of said district, and to lay them out for the benefit of the public in general.

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## NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

THOMAS MARSHALL.

Charles county, September 15, 1798.

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## NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general assembly for an act, authorising the levy court for Saint-Mary's county to assess annually a sum of money for the maintenance and support of my son, James Flower, who is entirely deprived of his intellects.

JOSEPH FLOWER.

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## NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to discharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

B. CAWOOD.

September 4, 1798.

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## Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

HENRY CRIST.

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## NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly for an act to relieve me from debts I am at present unable wholly to pay; the mode of relief is repugnant to my wishes, but necessity compels me to it.

WILLIAM C. BITHRAY.

Annapolis, September 12, 1798.

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## NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends preferring a petition to the general assembly of the State of Maryland, at the next session, for an act of insolvency.

J. A. CORRY.

Charles county, September 10, 1798.

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A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Piscataway, 1st October, 1798, which, if not taken up before the first day of January next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MRS. ANN H. ADDISON, Poppler Hill, C. C.
Mr. Matthew Blair, Port-Tobacco,
Mr. Samuel Bond, 2,
Mr. James Brown, Piscataway,
Overton Carr, Esq; near Piscataway,
Mr. James A. Curray, near Bryan-town,
Benjamin Countee, Esq; C. C.
Doctor John Courts, C. C.
George Chapman, Jun. Esq; C. C.
Messrs. Thomas Ho. and Judson Clagett, Piscataway,
Mr. Benjamin Duglas, Newport, C. C.
Miss Digges, Warburton,
Thomas A. Dyson, Esq; Sheriff C. C.
Mr. Allen M'Daniel, C. C.
Mr. Joseph Fisher, Chickamuxon, Md.
Mr. James Fisher, near Piscataway,
Mr. Rhody Hamilton, C. C.
Mrs. Hesselius, Piscataway,
Mrs. Mary Hesselious, at Oxen Hill,
Mr. David Hau, Matterwoman,
Mr. Leonard Jenkins, Piscataway,
Mr. Godfrey Murdock, Nangemoy,
Doctor Thomas Marshall, near Piscataway,
Mr. Edward Mudd, Benedick,
Mr. Thomas Nelson, C. C.
Mrs. Eliza Neal, care of Mr. Jos. Neal,
Mr. Edward Newman, C. C.
Mr. William Penn, C. C.
Mr. William Richardson, C. C.
Mr. Aloys. Simmes, Newport,
Mr. Francis Tiss, Upper Cedar Point, C. C.
Mrs. Mary Towles, Oxen Hill,
Mr. William Webster, near Piscataway.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

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THE subscriber, a long distring prisoner, hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

GEORGE C. SMOOT.

Charles county, September 3, 1798.

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THIS is to give notice, I intend to petition the next general assembly of this state for the benefit of an act to relieve me of debts I am at present unable to pay.

JOHN R. BRYCE.

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## NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

CLEON CLEMENTS.

September 11, 1798.

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## NOTICE

IS hereby given, that from a variety of misfortunes I shall be obliged to apply to the legislature of this state, at their next general assembly, to be held at the city of Annapolis, to relieve me from debts I am unable to pay.

THOMAS EARLE.

Baltimore, 12th Sept. 1798.

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## NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for the benefit of an act of insolvency, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

ENOS DUVALL FERGUSON.

Prince-George's county, October 1, 1798.

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## NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to discharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

FREDERICK KOONES.

September 4, 1798.

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## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

June 27, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of congress, so much of the act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, certificates, commonly called loan-office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said certificates, and indents of interest, at the treasury, the creditors will be entitled to receive certificates of funded three per cent. stock equal to the amount of the said indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said certificates, prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

That the principal sums of the said loan-office and final settlement certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, will be discharged after liquidation at the treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the comptroller of the treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
*Secretary of the treasury.*

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Philadelphia, June 30th, 1798.

## Public notice is hereby given,

PURSUANT to the act of congress, passed on the 12th day of June, 1798, entitled, "An act respecting loan-office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited in the books of the treasury."

1st. That on the application of the creditors respectively, or their legal attornies, at any time after the last day of December in the present year, the *principal sums* of the unfunded or registered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treasury, or commissioners of loans, will be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States.

2d. That interest upon the unfunded or registered debts aforesaid will cease from and after the last day of December in the present year.

3d. That the creditors respectively will be entitled on requisition to receive from the proper officers of the treasury, certificates of funded three per cent. stock, equal to the arrearages of interest due on the debts aforesaid prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

*By order of the board of commissioners of the sinking fund,*

EDWARD JONES, Secry.

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## NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency in my favour.

THOMAS HARWOOD, Jun.

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## NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly for an act to relieve me from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN RIGBY.

Montgomery county, August 28, 1798.

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RAN away, on Tuesday the fourth instant, from the estate of WILLIAM SANDERS, on South river, a negro man named DENBY, a middle-sized fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet [illegible] inches high, has a mark part way of speaking, and with him sundry cloathing, among them a coat and breeches of dark striped elastic cloth, a white swansdown waistcoat, and an old pair of corded breeches, a new small round hat, bound, and a pair of black shoes; is expected he has made for Baltimore. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid for securing him in the gaol of Baltimore, so that he be had again, or FIVE POUNDS if taken a greater distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

September 10, 1798.

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COMMITTED to my custody as runaways the two following negro men, one committed on August 7th, by the name of DAVY, who says he is the property of Mr. BENJAMIN DARNALL, of Anne-Arundel county, he is about 36 or 37 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and well made, his cloathing is 1 old white shirt, 1 osnabrig ditto, 2 pair of osnabrig trousers. The other committed on August 9th, by the name of WILLIAM BERBECK, and says he is a free man, was born in Angola, and arrived in Baltimore in July last, in the schooner Jane, capt. John Robertson, he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his cloathing is 1 flannel jacket of blue cloth, trousers of the same, 1 white shirt, and 1 pair of ticklenburg trousers, and seems to talk in the French dialect, and commonly wears his wool plaited. Their owners are desired to come and take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 22, 1798.

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RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto slave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin visage, about five feet four inches high, with long bushy hair, has been in common used to house work, she is a very good spinner, and, in fact, understands how to do any thing about a house; her cloathing are uncertain, as she took with her more than one suit; she has been seen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that she may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any person that will bring her home, or secure her so that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, jun.

February 8, 1798.

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## Four Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Monday morning the 23d of July, a SILVER WATCH, No. 12256, made by H. BAVAR, London, she has a steel chain, with a seal, the stone of which is white, and a key, part of which is broke off, the hour and minute hands are of gold, the point of the minute hand is broke. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS FOLKS.

Annapolis, August 1, 1798.

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## NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOSIAS FERGUSON.

Prince George's county, September 21, 1798.

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## WANTED,

A FEW copies of the laws passed at November session, 1785; also one copy of the proceedings of the house of delegates of February session, and June session, 1777; one of October, 1778: one of March, 1779; and one of March, 1780; for which a liberal price will be given by the printers hereof.

---

## To be RENTED,

And possession given immediately,

THAT beautiful situation, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY HILL, it contains 175 acres of land, with a most excellent dwelling-house, offices, &c. For further particulars apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, West river, or

HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 18, 1798. tf

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## Randall and Dobbin,

PROPRIETORS of HOPE MILLS, at the Head of Magothy river, are now ready to purchase wheat, corn, and rye, at the mills, or, for convenience to sellers, they will receive grain at Annapolis, where they mean to keep a constant supply of fresh superfine flour, corn meal, and bran for sale; they will always keep a quantity of grain ground at the mills to accommodate those who may come from a distance by water with grain to be ground.

They expect in a few days to have a neat assortment of wet and dry goods, which they will sell low for cash or produce.

Hope Mills, July 17, 1798.

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ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.